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sity, is an elementary yet quite comprehensive treatise on the subjects of jurisdiction and practice of the Federal Courts, save the subject of Bankruptcy. The matter embraced in it covers more than five hundred pages and is based upon approximately twenty-five hundred cases. The reviewer's experience leads him to suggest that the value of the book would have been considerably enhanced had there been included in the form of an appendix or in some other convenient way, Article III and Amendment XI of the Federal Constitution, the Judiciary Act of 1789, the Judicial Code as amended and the new Equity Rules of 1912. This addition would involve but a trifling expense, would not mar the present neat appearance of the volume and would make available to the student the principal fundamental sources of the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts.

R. E. BUNKER.

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OPHTHALMIC JURISPRUDENCE, by Thomas Hall Shastid. Chicago: Cleveland Press, 1916. Pp. 147.

The present volume is the reprint of an article in the American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, entitled "The Legal Relations of Ophthalmology." It seems unfortunate that the author saw fit to change the original title; for the misuse of the term jurisprudence will not commend itself to the scientific lawyer, and the very purpose of the present reprint is to make the material accessible to the legal profession.

The author gives by way of introduction a summary account of the courts and legal systems of America, England, France and Germany. In his effort to be brief he has made some statements that, as they stand, need qualification. Thus for example, in speaking of the federal courts he says (p. 2): "They do not, however, as a rule, enforce any former judicial decisions either of themselves or the state courts. There is, in other words, no federal 'common law'." Doubtless this will not mislead a lawyer, but it may cause a layman to draw improper inferences. In the main, the statements are accurate.

The introduction is followed by a consideration of ophthalmic expert testimony, in which Dr. Shastid has analyzed the types of cases, with which such experts have to deal, in both their medical and legal aspects. He then summarizes recent legislation in America and abroad and concludes with some general observations with regard to malpractice.

The latter part is the more valuable part of the work, and though we suspect it will be of more practical use to the medical practitioner, the lawyer whose practice involves the so-called personal injury cases, will find much that is instructive. Dr. Shastid is fortunate in having had a training both in law and medicine and hence he has been able to develop the two-fold aspect of his subject. Probably it is but natural that his long experience as a doctor, has led him to treat most fully the medical side of the subject. It would seem that it is of that which the author is best qualified to speak.

W. T. B.